

FROM EUROPE BY CABLE.

LONDON, Sept. 2.—The London Times to-day devotes its leading columns to an analysis of the treaty recently concluded by the United States government with the Emperor of China, through the Embassy now visiting America. The Times says England is more interested in China than any other Power. Commerce with that country is larger, and since the treaty at Peking, her relations with its government have been more friendly. She has placed her consular authorities in putting down the Taping rebellion. England is the proper Power for China to employ as a medium for revising her treaties with other nations; but this treaty with the United States, aiming to restore the old exclusive policy, has been rightly entrusted to the manipulations of foreign counsellors, who advise what is impossible; the restoration of a retrograde system. The writer then proceeds to dissect, one by one, the articles of the new treaty. He calls attention to the fact that China obtains no concession from the United States. On the other hand, the latter gets a monopoly of railway and telegraph improvement. This is sufficient objection to the treaty. Yet the question may be asked: Is it wise for England to multiply her differences with America on such grounds as these?

The article concludes as follows: "We are bound to say with conviction that there is more underneath these negotiations than appears on their surface. They bear distinct traces of foreign inspiration. It is our belief that this mission did not originate with the Chinese government, but with the Emperor of China, who has a recruit for the Emperor of China, so far from being spontaneous, emanated from a foreign brain, and was suggested by the departure from China of the American Minister, which was drawing near at the time the plan was formed. No doubt the proposition was joyfully welcomed by the Minister of the Chinese Empire, who, having one object in view, gave one instruction to his ambassadors, viz: stop all progress. As for the rest, carte blanche—say and do what you please. This treaty, concocted by the Emperor of China, and sent to China to San Francisco, is the result not of our own, but of the Emperor's policy. Sept. 2.—The race for the Warwick cup to-day was won by the Duke of New Castle's Julius, Furtelus, second, and Vortegone, third. The betting before the race was four to one against Julius, four to one against Furtelus, and two to one against Vortegone.

LONDON, Sept. 2.—The English cricketers sailed to-day from Liverpool, on the steamer City of Baltimore, for New York. In addition to the names given yesterday are those of G. Tennant, and G. Smith, of Cambridgeshire, and A. Shaw, of Nottinghamshire, which completes the list of the eleven.

PARIS, Sept. 2.—The *Mouleur* has an article on the State of Europe, and, as an indication of peace, the writer points to the significant fact that the number of men on leave of absence from the French army was never greater than at the present time.

PARIS, Sept. 2.—The commission appointed to settle the claims of holders of Franco-Centurion bonds have decided to pay them thirty per cent. of their share of the grant made by the Congress of Corps Legislatif as a first installment of the amount due them.

BREITEN, Sept. 2.—By orders from the War Office recruiting for the army in Prussia has been postponed for three months.

FLORENCE, Sept. 2.—The Italian government is increasing the number of military posts on the frontier of the Papal States.

HAMBURG, Sept. 2.—Prince Napoleon, who arrived here some days ago in his yacht, sailed again last night for Havre.

ST. PETERSBURG, Sept. 2.—Korsakoff, Governor of Eastern Siberia, will soon hold a conference with representatives, sent especially by the Chinese government, to settle the disputed boundaries between Siberia and China.

BY CUBA CABLE. HAVANA, Sept. 2.—Arrived, steamship Missouri, from New York. Exchange on London, 14 1/2 per cent. premium. Later advices from Puerto Cabello to August 15th state that Bruzual and his forces had abandoned the city and went to Cuba on the steamer Colivar and Mararr. Bruzual now holds only Cobar and Mararr.

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2. Navy Gazette. Captain W. H. Macomb has been detached from duty at the Philadelphia Navy-yard from October 1, and placed on waiting orders. Captain Macomb's duty at the Philadelphia Navy-yard is assumed by Commander Charles S. Norton, who is relieved from duty at the Portsmouth Navy-yard from the 1st instant. Lieutenant Commander C. C. Carpenter relieves him, and Commander Johnston is detached from the station at Mount City, to be succeeded by Paymaster Elisha W. Dunn.

Appointments. The following internal revenue officers were appointed to duty at the Philadelphia Navy-yard: Burdick, Milwaukee, Wisconsin; Garrett M. Lasse, New York city; R. Warnock, Covington, Kentucky; Bradford Knapp, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Michael J. Korwin, Philadelphia; Charles M. Milder, New York city; Gangers, Richard Ellis, Third district of Pennsylvania; James P. Morrison, Second district of Pennsylvania; H. A. Otto, Hersey, thirty-second district of New York; John W. O'Brien, Ninth district of New York; William Merfield, Fifth district of New York.

Freemen's Bureau. General Orlando Brown, Assistant Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau for Virginia, has been honorably discharged. He will be retained in the service as civil agent.

Internal Revenue Blanks. No particular parties have been designated to supply the blanks required by the Internal Revenue Department under the new law, the provision of which authorizes assessors and collectors to obtain them from any stationer's shop. The matter of supply is thus open to competition.

A Dispute Settled. A telegram was received at the Department of State to-day from Minister Webb, dated Rio Janeiro, in which he says that the difficulty about the Wasp has been settled, and that vessel had proceeded to Assunition to bring our ex-Minister to Paraguay.

Greece. Accounts from Greece, just received here, speak of the joy of the people in consequence of an event not having before happened for the last four centuries. This child of Queen Olga, of Greece, received on the day of his birth (August 2) the names of Constantine and Henry Demosthenes. The bells were rung and cannon fired. The vast square before the royal palace was filled with an enthusiastic multitude, and the streets of Athens were frequently ordered. The King appeared on the balcony with the Grand Duchess Alexandra of Russia, mother to the Prince, her two sons, and Grand Duke Alexander and Nicholas, and all the officers of the court and the highest officials of State. Athens was for some days the scene of great rejoicing.

The same letters from Grecian sources say the Ottoman insurrection is flagging; that the Turks are nearly worn out and discouraged, and it will be the greatest blessing if they ever continue the contest, while the Christians are dashed with success and infuriated by the recent measures to desperate deeds and enterprises. Through the kindness of the greater part of General Ignatoff, the Porte has been obliged to dismise Perta Pasha, commanding in Candia, and other officials there.

From Tennessee. Nashville, Sept. 2.—The House to-day withdrew its assent to the Senate resolution to send a committee to Washington to inquire into the Johnson obstructions having been made to one of its committees.

Sperry & Co. received to-day the first bale of Tennessee cotton from this county.

Memphis, Sept. 2.—The heavy rains for the past two days and the coolness of the weather, it is feared, will seriously injure the cotton crop. An Arkansas, North Mississippi, and West Tennessee is now very dry.

FROM BOSTON.

BOSTON, Sept. 2.—A recent interpretation of the revenue law by assessors, requiring job printers to act as producers of the printing, has been the subject of a letter from John P. Eastman, a veteran job printer, to inquire into the matter, and to-day he received a letter from Washington, stating that unless a job printer produces work which is sold by himself, or by others for his account, he is not liable to a manufacturer's tax.

About one hundred officers of the late Army of the James assembled to-day at Minut Hall, in this city, for the purpose of forming a fraternal organization. The meeting was called to order by Dr. Samuel H. Foster, vice-president of the organization, which was appointed, consisting of Colonel P. A. Davis, of Virginia; General J. W. Turner, Gen. H. H. Plaford, of Virginia; Gen. S. W. Smith, and Major W. E. West, of Illinois.

The committee reported a constitution and by-laws, which were adopted. The organization is the Society of the Army of the James, and will include in its membership all officers and enlisted men of the Army of the James. The object of the Society is to perpetuate the bonds of comradeship among the surviving members; to cherish the memory of those who have fallen; and by every means to cultivate and foster love and patriotic devotion to the service of the country.

A list of officers of the association was reported, as follows: President, General Charles Devenus, Jr., Massachusetts; vice-president, General H. H. Plaford, of Indiana; John W. Turner, U. S. A.; Jos. H. Hawley, of Connecticut; Alonzo Alden of New York, and Edward H. Foster, of Massachusetts; recorder, Secretary, Colonel George A. Bruce, of Massachusetts; corresponding secretary, Colonel P. A. Davis, of Virginia; treasurer, General Chas. Samuel of Connecticut; and General H. H. Plaford, of Connecticut. They were unanimously elected.

General Devenus took the chair, and responded in a brief and pleasant speech to the cheers with which he was received.

A committee, consisting of Major Bell, of Massachusetts; Major Foster, of Indiana; General Hawley, of Connecticut; General Plaford and General Alden, of New York; Major Dillon, of Pennsylvania; and General Carlton, of New York, were appointed to meet at a time and place for the next triennial meeting, and they reported the city of New York as the place, and the third Wednesday of the month of August, 1871, as the time, which report was adopted.

Major General Alfred H. Terry, amid much applause, accepted an appointment to deliver the annual address at the city of New York. A recess was then declared until evening, when the banquet took place at the St. James Hotel.

The banquet was the officers of the Army of the James, and passed off in the most pleasant manner with speeches full of sentiment and reminiscences of the late war.

The State ticket nominated by the Democrats to-day is the same as that of last year, except that Heintzen B. Noble takes the place of Mr. Stearns for Central and Western counties.

The nominations were made unanimous. Z. C. Abbott and J. R. Briggs were nominated for Presidential electors.

Resolutions were adopted demanding a return to the limitation and requirement of the Constitution; denouncing Congress for the usurpation of powers; charging the present Congress with profligate, contemptible, dangerous, unconstitutional and revolutionary; recalls to the people the tried wisdom of the ancient doctrine which required lawyers to strictly adhere to the letter of the Constitution; renew their old faith in hard money, and demand its restoration to the people at the earliest moment; recognize the present necessity of the tax on import duties, and the right of Congress to the administration of the government, demanding that every dollar raised by taxation be absolutely necessary to the support of the government, and that no part be applied to the payment of the public debt; favoring the license liquor law; deprecating all destruction of the military fame of General Grant, but claiming that the Government should honor the soldier, but a wise and thoughtful statesman to conciliate by kindness and justice; indorsing the platform and nominees of the National Democratic Convention; and that the Government should endeavor to fulfill its guarantees to the soldiers and sailors who put down the rebellion, and protect America, and that the Convention should be joined with cheers for the Presidential and State candidates.

From Canada. MONTREAL, Sept. 2.—The Fenian picnic, in connection with which disturbances were expected, at Gillwell's Garden to-day, was prevented by the gardens being closed and protected by the police force.

OTTAWA, Sept. 2.—A dispatch was received from the Colonial Office, dated July 30, refusing the request for a grant of £100,000 for the Canadian Parliament, reducing the Governor General's salary.

Buckingham argues that the proposed reduction would be a breach of the contract, and that by reducing the office to the third class among the colonial governments; that the Governor General is continually called upon to act in questions affecting the relations of the United States and the Queen's advocates could not invite to office men competent to fill them whose interests are not sufficient to meet the demand on his resources.

The Assize Court opened to-day at noon. Heelan's case was sent before the Grand Jury. Heelan is charged with the murder of a woman, and his trial probably commences on Monday next.

From Chicago. CHICAGO, Sept. 2.—Out of 122 head of cattle inspected in the Union Yards, last week, only seven were found diseased.

John B. Davidson was arrested in New York City on a charge of carrying on a gambling establishment with \$16,000 worth of goods from the store of Charles B. Orvis, in this city, his former employer. The work of Orvis, Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad will be continued during the winter. The contractor advertised at Des Moines, Iowa, to-day for 300 teams and 1000 men for that purpose.

Two freight cars on the Rock Island and Pacific Railroad collided last night near Minoka station, disabling the engine and several cars. The debris took fire, and three cars were consumed.

From New York. NEW YORK, Sept. 2.—The case of the United States against the *San Juan de los Rios*, a Spanish paper, of this city, came up before Commissioner Osborne to-day. De Cotta is charged with making an assault on M. Lynacis Gomez, Nicaraguan Minister, and with the commission of a duel. The testimony given showed that the quarrel arose from alleged efforts of Mr. Gomez to enable the Port of San Juan to secure a monopoly of trade from this port during the war with Spain. The case was adjourned until Friday.

From Maine. AUGUSTA, Sept. 2.—Hon. William Pitt Fessenden, Robert J. Ingersoll, of Illinois, and Henry Wilson, of Massachusetts, arrived to-night, and were escorted by a torchlight procession to the Augusta Hotel, where a banquet was given them. Each gentleman responded in a speech. Mr. Fessenden spoke at length. He declared a continued and unbroken remembrance of the country folk never wavered in his fidelity to the principles of the Republican party. General Sickles is expected to-morrow.

From Georgia. SAVANNAH, Sept. 2.—The negroes on the outskirts of the city are causing considerable trouble. They are armed and drilling nightly, and stop farmers on the roads leading to the city. The country folk are compelled to go in parties of ten to twenty when they come to market. A boy has mysteriously disappeared from this port during the war with Spain. It is supposed that he has been murdered by negroes.

From South Carolina. COLUMBIA, Sept. 2.—An angry discussion on the negroes' right to the right to enter hotels, &c. The Democratic Central Club have issued a circular denying that General Sherman's proclamation about negroes and other organizations had application to the Democratic party of this State.

Congressional Nomination. TRENTON, Sept. 2.—General Charles Haight was re-nominated to-day by the Democratic Convention of the Second Congressional district as a candidate for Congress.

Response. PA., Sept. 2.—John Cassma was unanimously nominated for Congress to-day by the conference of the 16th district.

Personal. LONG BRANCH, Sept. 2.—General Meade, family and staff arrived at the Stetson House this evening, where they intend spending some time.

SARATOGA, Sept. 2.—Governor Page, of Vermont, arrived at Congress Hall this evening.

From Alabama. MONTGOMERY, Sept. 2.—Governor Smith has issued a proclamation concerning the Legislature on the 16th instant, for the purpose of passing a registry law.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

(FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE OUTSIDE PAGES.)

THE CATTLE DISEASE.

The Rinderpest in England and the Plague in this Country—Essays Read Before the Philadelphia Agricultural Society.

In the report of the proceedings of the monthly meeting of the Philadelphia Society for promoting Agriculture, contained in yesterday's issue of THE TELEGRAPH, it will be noticed that Dr. J. W. Gadsden, a celebrated English veterinary surgeon, presented a report upon the "Rinderpest," as it existed in England; and Dr. Robert McClure, a veterinary surgeon of this city, also presented a report upon the "Cattle disease," as it now exists in this country. We present, in full, the

REPORT OF DR. GADSDEN. I will as briefly as possible give you the symptoms and post-mortem appearances of a fatal disease in cattle, known as "Rinderpest," or "Cattle Plague." The disease I allude to is the one that swept away many thousands of the cattle from Great Britain during the years 1865 and 1866. It was transmitted in a single day to a large agricultural district, viz., Berkshire, England; and as soon as the disease visited that county I was appointed by the Government as their Cattle-plague Inspector, and thereupon had the honor to examine a number of diseased animals with that fearful malady, and availed myself of many opportunities in making careful post-mortem examinations in every stage of the disease.

The early symptoms of the disease are usually a remarkably dull and dispirited condition of the animal, which will stand with its head hanging down, ears drawn back, coat shining and occasionally shivering, refusing all food and water. It is remarkable that a condition made to move it shows great prostration of strength, and frequently staggers as if about to fall. The skin is hot in places, and often remarkably so between the limbs, the hind ones in particular, an eruption very frequently takes place from these parts, and is succeeded by cracks and sores. The hair is stringy, especially along the upper part of the neck, shoulders and back; the extremities are cold in the commencement of the disease, and in a latter stage increase in coldness. The surface of the body gives place to a remarkable coldness along the course of the spine. Tears early trickle from the eyes, which are red and expressive of suffering, and a watery discharge issues mostly from the nostrils, and a continuous increase of these secretions, which become more or less purulent in the advanced stage of the malady. The mouth is hot, red, and "furred," often presenting here and there a locking spot, especially on the inner side of the upper lip and along the roof. The breath is fetid, the respiration is increased, and generally accompanied with a moan in the advanced stages. A slight cough is also present in some cases, but not as a rule. The pulse is quick and weak, and scarcely to be felt, except at the heart, even at the commencement of the disease. The bowels are frequently torpid at the outset, but diarrhoea, leading to dysentery, usually follows. The evacuations are slimy, and sometimes of a dirty yellow color, or occasionally tinged with blood. The lining membrane of the vagina is generally remarkably red, and a viscid mucus not unfrequently issues from the labia. Sloughs are frequently observed on the inner side of the upper part of the back. In mild cases the secretion of milk is quickly arrested, a remarkable change in the color of the milk takes place as one of the earliest indications of the attack. As the disease advances to a fatal termination, the prostration of the vital powers becomes more and more marked, the animal grows weaker, and more painful, the alive equal to the dead, and more slimy, and the surface of the body deathly cold. The animal will sometimes sink as early as twelve hours from the commencement of the attack, but in many cases the disease will be protracted to the fifth, sixth, and occasionally to the eighth or ninth day.

The period of the disease is found to vary, the majority of animals sickening about the fourth day from the commencement of the attack, but some have been attacked on the seventh, or even earlier. The poison lies latent in the system during this period, and the animal gives no indication of being affected. The post-mortem appearances will differ according to the part of the organism chiefly affected, and especially according to the time of the duration of the malady. In many cases the roof of the mouth will be found covered with a dirty yellow exudation upon an ulcerated surface, and in some cases the lining membrane of a deep scarlet color, but more frequently the mucous membrane of the larynx, trachea, and bronchial tubes is injected and covered with a layer of exudation partaking of the nature of a membrane, and varying from the extent of a film to a quarter of an inch in substance. The lungs are often, but not always emphysematous, while congestion here and there exists.

The heart is frequently fatty, and in the left ventricle large blood spots are generally present; these, however, are not to be looked upon as specialities of the disease. On opening the abdominal cavity the omentum is frequently observed to be enlarged, and in many cases it is altered in color, from the condition of the mucous membrane being partially seen through their walls. On cutting into the rumen (or paunch), a quantity of indigested food is generally observed, and in many cases the rumen reduces, there is nothing of importance to be looked for here. The omasum (or manyfolds) affords in the majority of cases very characteristic indication of the effect of the malady, and is observed to be enlarged, and even showing large perforations with dark colored edges. From death and sloughing of the textures the structure of the liver is mostly unaffected, but the gall bladder is remarkably enlarged, and in many cases it is changed. The lining membrane of the abomasum (or paunch) is inflamed in nearly every case, and numerous points of necrosis will often be seen, especially affecting the openings of the follicles. The testes show similar morbid changes, particularly in the testis and epididymus, and also the cocum, the latter presenting, in many cases, a peculiar mottled appearance, from the accumulation in the follicles of a dirty white or yellow secretion. The muscles have a peculiar appearance, and in many cases, an absence of fat in the animal. If an ox was killed and properly dressed, in the early stages of the disease, you could not detect it in the meat.

It was through the importation of some cattle from Russia in June, 1865, which were offered for sale in the metropolitan market, that the cows in the London dairies became the first victims of the plague. It soon spread to other countries in England, the attack generally arising until they reached, in the week ending, 15th, 1866, the alarming number of 15,766.

Many Veterinary Surgeons, and others, tried every means in their power to arrest the disease by the use of medicinal preparations, but in vain; it did no good. Vaccination and inoculation were tried, but all seemed only to spread the pestilence. Stamping out the disease by slaughtering at once all animals affected with it, was the only means that had been tried, and that was the only means that did good. It is believed in France only 43 animals, healthy and diseased, were sacrificed to the plague, the country being freed from the pest.

The fact that the disease is the home of the pest, there the law of prevention cannot be brought into operation. Sheep will take the disease from cattle. In order to decide the question of susceptibility on the part of sheep to take the disease, experiments were performed at the Royal Veterinary College, London. Sheep were inoculated with the virus of "Rinderpest," and after six or eight days symptoms of the affection were apparent. The animal died, and the post-mortem examination was confirmatory of the fact that "Cattle plague" existed. Cattle were inoculated with virus from the inoculated sheep, and, after the ordinary period of incubation, gave evidence of the existence of plague, and, after death, presented the same morbid phenomena.

THE REPORT OF DR. MCCLURE.

In full, is as follows:—As like produces like in the breeding of animals, so does it in the development of infectious and contagious diseases both in man and in the lower order of animals. It was not a well-known natural law, we could scarcely call in question the various accounts that have reached us by newspapers of the cattle disease. We have said various because there are no less than three (3) different diseases named, viz.:—The Tick disease, a disease of an irritative power, of the West Indies and some places in the Orient; Contagious Typhus, or Dr. Harris, of the Board of Health of New York city (Rinderpest), and lastly the Pleuropneumonia, or Pleuropneumonia Cattle disease, which is now spreading an affection chiefly attacking milk cows. Now, then, the question arises, have we three different diseases, or is there only one, and what is it, and who is to be believed in this matter? Dr. J. W. Gadsden, of New York city, is in the opinion of Professor Gamgee, says that "Cattle disease" is a disease among the cattle of the West that the Texas cattle never had (a strange view), and says, first, that the flesh of such animals is not fit for food, and that the health of the human family. Second, Mr. Gamgee says that it is dangerous for man to eat of such diseased meat. There are lesser lights giving ideas about this disease of cattle, but not of a high order.

Now if one man, a butcher, has really died from a cut on his hand coming in contact with a certain Virus or Zymotic product, by lying under the skin of a diseased bullock, then that man is not to be regarded as a victim of Typhus (Typhus of some kind) in the manner just enumerated, and would show Dr. Harris to be right in his views of the matter. But is Professor Gamgee to be relied upon when he says that the disease is not to be regarded as coming in contact with Texas cattle perfectly healthy? We think the view absurd and not worthy of a thought. The fact of the Western animals being sick on their journey and arrival at the yards of the East, can be very readily explained from the manner of transportation in crowded cars—want of water and pure air, and not getting their usual food, during a warm season almost unprecedented. We would say to farmers and others that they have more to dread from the contagiousness of the disease, as it is now in Kentucky, Ohio, and other places, than from Texas and Western animals.

But it must be borne in remembrance that if Dr. Harris of New York is right in his views of the disease, that it is not to be regarded as readily produced by the causes just named, and that a diseased animal escaping from the yards or cars will produce the same disease in other animals of the same species wherever they come in contact with it. It is not to be smoked like tobacco, and that this disease will, like the warm weather, vanish at its proper season, and that for the present there is no disease of cattle for farmers to dread, if it be not the contagiousness of the disease, which, like the poor, will always be with us.

REPUBLICAN MEETING IN THE FIRST WARD.—A large meeting of the citizens of the First Ward was held last evening, at Front and Market streets, on the occasion of the raising of a banner in honor of the late President Lincoln, and dates upon it. The Liberty Cornet Band was present.

The following officers were chosen:—President—Lewis B. Thomas. Vice-President—Thomas Mitchell. Thomas Hoey, Henry C. Gill, E. A. Merrick, Alderman Jesse Bousell, Alderman Samuel Lud, Daniel Bastian, Charles Humphries, and Samuel Peak.

Secretary—W. Harvey Money, Edwin J. Lane, James Ghegan, James Brown, and Samuel Thompson.

A series of resolutions were read by Mr. David Hoey, and unanimously adopted. He was the first speaker. He said that the issues involved in this campaign are of the most important character, and urged his hearers to stand firm in support of the white ticket. He referred to the great victory in York County of the late President Lincoln, and remarked that the rebels or Democrats were as much discouraged as the Republicans had occasion to rejoice. The next news will be from Maine, which will be the result of the election of the 20th of the First Ward had always stood up gallantly for the ticket, and he hoped to see the same majority at this election as was given for Abraham Lincoln in 1864. The Republican party are only carrying on in York County, and have never carried the country during the past seven years, and there ought to be no doubt of success.

The iremen of Philadelphia and Pennsylvania understood the issue, and they are not to be deceived by the promises of the Democrats, and that great soldier—that great statesman—the man who led our armies—General U. S. Grant. (Cheers.) The speaker called upon the citizens of the First Ward to help to raise up the white ticket, and to support the white ticket of all the party of the State, and to run of the election in November, for it is sure that as goes Pennsylvania in October, so goes the whole country in November.

Hon. Charles Gibbons next addressed the meeting. He said that the great victory in York County during the past seven years, and there ought to be no doubt of success. The iremen of Philadelphia and Pennsylvania understood the issue, and they are not to be deceived by the promises of the Democrats, and that great soldier—that great statesman—the man who led our armies—General U. S. Grant. (Cheers.) The speaker called upon the citizens of the First Ward to help to raise up the white ticket, and to support the white ticket of all the party of the State, and to run of the election in November, for it is sure that as goes Pennsylvania in October, so goes the whole country in November.

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A CHAPTER OF ACCIDENTS.—John M. Nare, forty-five years old, residing at No. 72 Holly Street, had a leg badly torn yesterday, at Quin's soap factory.

Ann Campbell fell down stairs at Wood's mill, yesterday, and was seriously injured.

Joseph Matthews, seventeen years old, had one of his legs caught between the spokes of a wagon wheel in motion, and the limb was badly crushed. He was taken to his home in Girard avenue, near Thirtieth street.

James Irvin, fifteen years old, fell from a wagon on the Ridge avenue, yesterday, and one of the wheels passing over his arm, caused a bad fracture which was reduced by Dr. Stees.

The following named persons were admitted into the Episcopal Hospital yesterday:—William Ayres, with lacerations of head and face, caused by a policeman's bill; Edward Turnbull, aged eleven years, fell from a tree in the woods, a distance of thirty feet, fracturing a leg with an arm. With contusion of scalp, and he is now lying in a precarious state.

THE TRIP.—Many people attended the races at Sudok Park yesterday. The following horses were entered for the first race that took place: H. Clay, by E. K. Conklin; Kate Mann, by F. Wagner; Gen. Thomas, by M. Goodin; Lady Telford, by R. S. Stokton; John, by Colonel Dickey, and No Name by George Sommer.

Lady Lightfoot came in second, time, 2:55. H. Clay ran the second heat in 2:54; also the 3d heat in 2:54; the 4th heat in 2:54. For the second race eight horses entered:—Myn Perry and J. J. Bradley.